the banking associations and against all other holders of the bonds of the Government."

A DEMOCRAT'S IDEA OF REFORM. WASHINGTON, March 5.-The Democratic Clerk of the Democratic House of Representatives to-day exhibited his devotion to Civil Service Reform by disone Mr. Galt, the Assistant Journal Clerk, and apting in his place A. W. Cochran. Mr. Galt was apnted as an assistant to the Journal Clerk three or four Years ago by Clerk Adams, when the House was Democratic. Because of his efficiency, he was retained by Clerk McPherson in the last Congress. Yesterday the House adopted a resolution creating the office of Assistant Journal Clerk, and everybody who voted for it supposed that it gave Whe voted for it supposed that it gave
Mr. Galt a permanent place as a reward for his
arduous and faithful services. He so understood the
action, and was grateful for it. Bright and early this
morning, he was rudely undeceived. He was suddenly
removed without a day's notice, and Mr. Cochran was appointed. The place is one of much responsibility, and to
perform the duties satisfactorily requires training and experionce, and a thorough knowledge of legislative routine.
All these things Mr. Cochran lacks, but he is the formate
possessor of one qualification, which, in the openion of
the Clerk of the House, apparently outweighs them all.
He is a son-in-law of Senator Pugh, of Alabama.

EXTENDING THE YELLOWSTONE PARK.

WASHINGTON, March 5 .- The Senate to-day passed a bill extending the limits of the Yellowstone Park. It fixes the boundaries of the park by lines which add some 2,000 square miles to the 3,300 square miles of the park as heretofore established by law. The bill places the park under the general legal jurisdiction of the Terri-tory of Montana, so far as not inconsistent with the proas of the bill; prohibits the killing of game within Visions of the park; provides for a superintendent at \$2,000 a year salary and fifteen assistants at \$900 each; directs the Secretary of War to have a survey made and directs the Secretary of War to have a survey made and to lay out roads and bridges; directs the Secretary of the Interior to publish such rules and regulations as he may deem proper for the care and management of the park, and cause all frespassers to be removed, and the Secretary of War is directed to make such details as the Secretary of the Interior, with the approval of the President, may require for the purpose of preventing trespassers from entering the park, with the object of destroying game. The Secretary of the Interior is also given authority to make leases, for not more than ten years, of portions of the park not exceeding ten acres in extent, for the purpose of permitting the erection of hotels, etc. such leases not to include any of the gysers or other natural curiosities of the park; and no one person or corporation to nave more than one such ten-acre lease.

RECENT CUSTOMS DECISIONS.

Washington, March 5 .- The following is a eynopsis of recent customs decisions: Preparations known as bonecamp and getride kummel essences, held to be dutiable at \$2 per gallon on the alcohol contained therein, and 25 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 103. Zephyr yarns packed in paper wrappers having la beis thereon held to be dutiable at a valuation which in-cluded that of the labels and paper wrappers. Dotted muslin held to be dutiable as countable cotton. Teak planks from 25 to 30 feet long, about 7 to 15 inches wide, and from 212 to 434 inches in thickness, to be used in the construction of the wooden parts of iron vessels above the tonnage deck, held to be exempt from duty under provision for ship planking, paragraph 784 the provision for ship planking, paragraph 784, Old yellow sheathing metal, ift only for remainfacture, held to be dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent ad valorem. Mineral paints, used for painting china ware, &c., classified at a duty of 35 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 446 of the tariff of June 22, 1874; held to be dutiable, under that tariff, at the rate of 25 per cent ad valorem. Geose or swan skin trimmings sewed on pleces of cotton, held to be dutiable at the rate prescribed for the dutiable material of chief value, which, in the present case, was cotton cloth. Paper, sized and baving one surface clayed and polished, intended for use in chromo-printing, such as lithographed colored heads of circulars, &c., held to be dutiable, under paragraph 386, for paper sized or glued, suitable only for printing paper.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT. WASHINGTON, March 5 .- The following nom-Inations were sent to the Senate to-day: United States Consula-Firth Charles Worth, of Kansas, at Funchal; Archer Russell Platt, at Chefoo, China; Willis Edwards Baker, at Rosaria, Argentine Republic.

Registers-Samuel W. Mallery, at Camden, Ark.: John M. Hodge, at Salina, Kan.
M. Hodge, at Salina, Kan.
Postinasters John Tweedy, at Danbury, Coan.: Harvey
A. Russell, at Cooperstown, N. Y.; H. E. Latz, at Circleville, Ohio: Mrs. Niva Huston, at Millersburg, Ohio;
Thomas W. Butler, at Wellsville, Ohio; Hiram L. Tillotson, at Nevada, Mo.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

WASHINGTON, March 5 .- Brigadier General Ranald S. Mackenzie was examined by a retiring board in New-York to-day. As he is regarded as hopelessly insaue, there is no doubt of his being placed on the rettred list. The vacancy in the list of brigadier-generals caused by hisretirement will undoubtedly be filled by the appointment of one of the three following named officers: Colonel David S. Stanley (brevet major-general), 224 Infantry; Colonel Thomas H. Ruger (brevet brigadier-general), 18th Infantry, and Colonel Wesley Merritt, 5th Cavalry, superintendent of the Military Academy. An order was issued from the War Department to-day directing Colonel John Newton, Engineer Corps, to assume the duties of Chief of Engineers to-morrow, when the retirement of General H. G. Wright takes effect. His nomination for that office will probably be sent to the Senate to-morrow. He was ordered by telegraph yesterday to proceed at once from New-York to Washington, and he arrived here

He was ordered by telegraph yesternay to proceed at once from New-York to Washington, and he arrived here to-day.

Orders were issued from the Navy Department to-day detaching Commedore John H. Upshur from command of the Navy Yark, New-York, on March 31, and ordering him to command the Pachie Station in place of Rear-Admiral A. K. Hughes, who will be relired. Admiral Hughes is expected to arrive at San Francisco in the flagship Hartford, about the middle of this month. Commodore Upshur will assume command at San Francisco about April 7.

Lieutemant Giles Harber, United States Navy, has been offered an assignment to duty in the branch Hydrographic Office. New York, but has not yet signified his acceptance. He will probably be granted leave of absence.

A WORM-EATEN NAVY.

Washington, March 5 .- The House in Committee of the Whole this afternoon adopted an amend-ment to the Naval Appropriation bill striking out the provision prohibiting promotions in the various grades in the line and staff of the Navy until such grades shall be the line and staff of the Navy until such grades shall be reduced to the numbers fixed by the naval act of 1832, and the amendment adopted yesterday. Another amendment was adopted providing that the amount appropriated for the Bureau of Construction and Repair shall be apportionment shall be adhered to except in some emergency. In the course of the discussion, Mr. McAdoo, of New-Jersey, referred to the ships of the Navy as wormeaten and useless cheese-boxes that were a disgrace to the flag of the country. The members from the Pacific coast advocated the completion of the Monadnock, Prince Bismarck was several times referred to as the "Vizier of Germany."

THE HOUSE AND SENATORS' CLERKS.

Washington, March 5 .- The amendment roposed by the Appropriations Committee and adopted the House, to the Senate resolution appropriating \$10,000 for the Contingent Fund of the Senate, indicates that objections will be raised by a majority of the House that objections will be raised by a majority of the House Committee to any appropriation for the Contingent Fund of the Senate which can be used to pay the salaries of the private clerks of Senators. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to find any precedent for the action of the House to-day in limiting the uses for which the Contingent Fund of the Senate may be applied. Several members of the House Committee declare that they will oppose any appropriation of public money to pay the private clerks of Senators, unless the House shall also agree to vote a clerk to each Representative who is not the chairman of a committee.

NATIONAL UNION LEAGUE.

Washington, March 5 .- A committee of the National Union League met in secret session at the Ebbitt House to-day. It is understood that the subject of Benrhonism and alleged misrule at the South was considered, and that strong measures were concerted to aid in suppressing lawlessness in that part of the country. The committee will submit a report to the National The committee will submit a report to the National Council, which meets in annual session in this city to-morrow. Among those present to-day were General C. H. Grosvenor, of Ohio; General J. S. Negley, of Pennsylvania; Colonel J. E. Bryant, of Georgia; Representatives L. C. Honek, of Tennessee, and C. A. Boutelle, of Maine; A. N. Claipp, of Washington, D. C.; Captain J. J. Cooper, of Pennsylvania; Thomas G. Baker, of New-York, and Donald McLean, of New-York.

THE INCREASE OF COIN.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The following statement has been prepared at the Treasury Department to show the importation and exportation of gold coin and bullion during the years 1882 and 1883. The exports of foreign coin and bullion in 1882 were \$6,807,590, and the exports of domestic coin and bullion \$49,230,544. Total exports 1882, \$56,030,134. The exports of foreign coin and bullion in 1883 were \$13,715,650, and of dome coin and bullion \$18,127,790. Total exports of 1883, \$31,813,449. The decrease was \$23,194,694. The im-ports of demestic coin in 1882 were \$22,506,913, and in 1883,\$36,209,318. The increase in 1883 was \$13,708,405. 1883, \$30,209,518. The increase in 1883 was \$13,708,405. It thus appears that from 1882 to 1883 there was a decreas in the exports of \$24,194,694, and an increase in imports of \$13,708,405, making a total of \$37,903,999 more coin and buildon in the United States at the close of the year 1883 than at the close of the year 1883.

WORK OF THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE. Washington, March 5 .- The Republican Congressional Committee is engaged in preparing for the work of the campaign. Senator Hawley, its chairman, says that requests for contributions meet with prompt responses, and that much interest and enthusiasm are received by the committee contain requests to have do. 1ments relating to protection forwarded to the writers.
This would indicate that the tariff question will be the
principal issue on which the coming campaign is to be
fought. In all its work the committee has been careful

Sheerve in the strictest manner the Civil Service law. shows in the work. By far the greater number of letters

and under no circumstances will it permit itself to solicit Government employes for contributions, or allow others to do so in its name.

THE KEIFER-BOYNTON DISPUTE. WASHINGTON, March 5 .- In the Keifer-Boynton investigation to-day both the principals were on the stand again. Mr. Keifer denied positively that he was in General Boynton's office on the night of March 1.He in General Boyston's onice on the figure of affect the desired having spoken to Boyston after the interview in the Speaker's office. General Boyston reasserted that Mr. Kelfer was in his office on the night of March 1, and repeated the conversation that occurred at that time, which he said was on the subject of the tariff bill then in the Conference Committee, and on the condition of legislation in Congress.

AN EXTRACT FROM A COURT'S RECORDS. Friends of General Boynton have furnished him with the following extract from the court records in New

York concerning one of the witnesses against him:

At a Court of General Sessions of the Peace, holden in and for the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the said city, on Friday, the twenty-third day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-four.

Prescut, the Honorable John K. Hackett, Recorder of the City of New-York.

The People of the State of New-York agt. John W. Elder.
On indictment for an attempt to obtain money by false pretences from Sigmund L. Otto. [Indictment filed June 17, 1874.]
The prisoner, John W. Elder, is arraigned at the bar and withdraws his plea of not guilty and now pleads

guilty.
On motion of Assistant District-Attorney George W.
Lyon, it is ordered by the Judge that judgment be suspended and defendant discharged from custody.
A true extract from the minutes. John Spark, Clerk.

MONEY IN THE TREASURY.

Washington, March 5 .- In response to a re cent resolution of the House, the Secretary of the Treas ury to-day sent to the Speaker a statement respecting money in the Treasury. On February 29 there was, everything to be counted as money, \$498,735,509 14.

The House resolution asked "How much in view of the current receipts, expenditures and legal liabilities of the Treasury on the basis of existing laws can be applied at this time in liquibasis of existing laws can be applied at this time in liquidation of that part of the public debt, now payable, without embarrassing it? To this the Secretary replies:

"The best answer of what I conceive may be done in that regard is, perhaps, what I have in the use of my best judgment determined to do. On February 21, I made a call for redemption of \$10,000,000 of the 3 per cent bonds on May 1, 1884. I based this call upon the report of the United States Treasurer of the moneys in his vaults, upon a statement of the liabilities of the treasury, probably to be met in the meantime, and an estimate of the revenue receipts for that time; as a matter of prudence not fully exhausting the available sum shown thereby."

A NEW FAST MAIL TRAIN.

Washington, March 5 .- The Postmaster-General has succeeded in making arrangements for a special fast mail service between New-York and Chicago. special fast mail service between New-York and Chicago.
The train is to leave New-York at 8:50 p. m., going by the
New-York Central, and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and arrive in Chicago at 12:25 a. m., making the trip
in twenty-seven hours. The train will perform way mail
services, but without stoppages.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL. Washington, March 5 .- Mr. Ellis, chairman of the sub-Committee on Appropriations having in charge the Indian Appropriation bill, to-day reported that measure to the full committee. The bill approprintes \$5,379,373, against \$5,358,655 last year. estimates were for \$8.466,809. The bill prohibits the War Department from taking liquor into Indian reservations under any circumstances, and appropriates \$5,000 for the detection and prosecution of persons introducing liquor into the Indian reservations. A census of Indians is also provided for.

WASHINGTON NOTES. Washington, Wednesday, March 5, 1884. THE SUCCESSOR TO MR. NEW .- The name of John W Mason, of West Virginia, is mentioned as the probabl successor of Mr. New as Assistant Secretary of the Treas

JUDGE DRUMMOND'S SUCCESSOR,-The President is in receipt of strong petitions from the States of Indiana, Illinois and lown arching the appointment of Postmaster-General Gresham to the United States Circuit Court Judgeship, made vacant by the death of Judge Drum-mond.

CENSUS WORK SUSPENDED.-The entire clerical force of the Census Burcau, 105 in number, have been suspended from March 10, owing to the exhaustion of the appropria-tion for the maintenance of the Burcau. The Superin-tendent, Chief Clerk and one clerk were not included in the order, as a sufficient sum remains to pay their salaries for a fortnight longer, when it is hoped that a deficiency appropriation bill will be passed by Congress.

appropriation bill will be passed by Congress,
To Limit Certain Confage. —The House Committee on
Colmage, Weights and Measures will report favorably a
bill to stop the coimage of the \$3 and \$1 gold pieces, the
trade dellar and the three-cent copper-nickel pieces, and
to limit the amount of gold to be coined into double eagles
to 20 per cent of the bullion purchase.

MANZANARES SECCEINS LUNA. —The House to-day

adopted a resolution unseating T. Luna as a delegate from New-Mexico and seating in his place F. A. Manza-ares, who took the oath of office.

BILLS FOR RELIEF DISPOSED OF .- In the House to-day Mr. Ellis, of Louisiana, reported adversely bills for the relief of sufferers by the overflow in the lower Mississippi and by the cyclone in North Carolina, and they were laid

A HOUSE BANKRUPTCY BILL.-In the House to-day Mr. Collins reported a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy. It is like the bill reported to the Senate by Mr. Hoar.

TWO ORIGINAL SENATE BILLS.—There were reported to hwo Orions at the Sentential Sent

FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.-The Senate to day passed a bill for the protection of children in the District of Columbia. It authorizes the Society for the Protection of Animals in the District to change its name to the Humane Society and, gives it au-thority to look after the interests of children who may be

BUILDINGS FOR POST OFFICES. - The Scuate to-day passed a bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to lease buildings for post offices of the first, second and third classes at reasonable rates for terms not to exceed ten

THE REFORM REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT.

CIECULAR SETTING FORTH WHAT THE COMMIT-THE ROPES TO ACCOMPLISH,

The Republican Reform Committee which was appointed at a conference of Republicans in Mott Memorial Hall on February 23 has issued the following circular and caused it to be sent to all parts of the country

circular and caused it to be sent to all parts of the country:

NEW-YORK, March 4, 1884.

DEAR SIR: At a conference of Republicans of several States, held in New-York City on February 23, the undersigned were appointed a committee "to provide for an interchange and practical expression of opinion, in harmony with the spirit of the foregoing resolution, see Enclosure No. 2), to perfect such organization as may be necessary for that purpose, and to take such action in relation thereto as they deem expedient." It was agreed that the undersigned should form the nucleus of a large committee, and they were given power to add indefinitely to their number from this and other States. Acting under these instructions, it has been decided that a committee should be formed, in which as many States as possible should have fair representation, for the following purposes:

poses:
(1.) In each State, the members for that State of this c.i.) In each State, the members for that State of this General Committee to take such steps, by meetings or otherwise, as may seem to them wise, to arouse Republican voters to declare their convictions and wishes, to participate in the coming primaries, and to take such action in general as will result in the selection, as delegates to the National Convention, of men thoroughly representative of the great mass of the Republican party. It is hoped that the choice of delegates everywhere will be such as to render further action unnecessary; but should it prove otherwise, it is essential—

(2.) To establish such communication between Republicans throughout the country, and especially in the doubtful States, as will enable the committee to lay before the convention, with authority, representations of Republican sentiment fitted to prevent unwise nominations, or, should such be made, to impose the responsibility for the defeat of such candidates on those who nominate them.

tions, or, should such be made, to impose the responsantity for the defeat of such candidates on those who nominate them.

The originators of this movement, working as Republicans within the Republican party, and recognizing that easy snecess or equally easy defeat is plainly open to the party this year, will endeavor to secure the choice of such candidates as can be elected because they will deserve to be elected—men whose names will be a warrant, beyond even the weight of the best platform, to the whole people, that at the hands of the same party whose acts have made the last twenty-four years memorable, the cause of Administrative Reform will be advanced till the separation of the public service from partisan pointles is made final and complete.

We inclose copies of the proceedings of the conference and of the speeches delivered at the dinner in Brooklyn on Washington's Brithday. Yours respectfully, Francis C. Barlow, Alfred C. Barnes, Joseph W. Harper, ir., Sirismand Kaufmann, Henry E. Tremam, Henry W. Sprague, Grange Sard, ir. Frederick W. Hods, George Walton Green, Alfred T. White.

FINDING ONE OF CASAR'S MEDALS.

C. CARAR. DICTATOR.

and on the obverse in three lines, is the well-known VENI, VIDI, VICI.

THE STAR ROUTE CASES.

MR. JAMES AND MR. MACVEAGH TESTIFY. THE HISTORY OF THE INVESTIGATION-GENERAL GARFIELD'S INTEREST IN IT.

Washington, March 5 .- Ex-Postmaster-General James and ex-Attorney-General MacVeagh were ex-amined to-day by Mr. Springer's Committee relative to the expenditures of the Department of Justice in the prosecution of the Star Route cases. Of the committee there were present Representatives Springer, Stewart-Fyon, Crisp, Hemphill, Bowen and Milliken. Mr. James read a statement as follows: EX-POSTMASTER-GENERAL JAMES'S STATEMENT.

In common with most citizens who took a lively interest in public affairs I had read the comments of the daily papers on the alleged "Star Route" irregularities, had watched the developments of the Congressional investigations of 1878, 1879 and 1880, and had discussed the subject with various postal officials, but my attention was first specifically called to the matter by ex-United States Senator George E. Spencer, of Alabama, and other well-informed gentlemen. It was their belief that millions of dollars had been wasted on uneiler that millions of dollars had been wasted on un-ceessary "Star" service—service much of which had lever been performed and which was procured by im-roper means. It was also maintained that an honest, sorough investigation would render practicable re-renchments, without defriment to the service, which could not only make the Post Office Department self-astaining, but would yield a respectable revenue to the reasury.

reasury. That I entertained such views was more or less well That I entertained such views was more or less wen known. The publicity given to them, added to the fact that, while Postmaster at New-York, when asked by Stephen W. Dorsey to ectify, in my official capacity, to a large number of papers connected with the Contract Office of the Post Office Department. I refused to do so, may account for the bitter opposition to my appointment to a Cabinet position which developed in certain quarters.

to a Cabinet position which developed in certain quarters.

I went to Washington on the night of the 2d of March, in answer to a telegraphic dispatch from Mr. Whitelaw Red, which I understood to represent General Garfield's desire. On the 3d I called on him at the Riggs House, in company with Mr. Reid, between 9 and 10 a. m. After shaking hands and talking for a moment, Mr. Reid said in substance, addressing General Garfield; that he had asked me to come on as he (General Garfield had desired; and had told me if was in reference to some suggestion of my name for Posimaster General; that I had said that if the Treasury Department was likely to come to New-York it did not want to be in the way, and that he (Reid) had assured me that was now settled. General Garfield, addressing me, said: "That is absolutely settled; the Treasury Department cannot go to New-York." Mr. Reid, continuing, said he had told me that General Garfield expected to get on satisfactorily and without friction with both the factions in New-York, and hoped my appointment, if made, would help to that end, but wished to know whether, in case controversics should be forced upon him, be could be sare, if I were made Postmaster-General, that my political affiliations in New-York would not interfere with my hearty support of his Administration. General Garfield said "Yes, that is about it"; and I then replied: "Such a contingency, in my judgment, will not arbse, but If it should, if I accept your nomination, I must, as a gentleman, either be loyal to the President or resign." General Garfield said: "That is satisfactory," and the conversation then turned to the work of the Post Office Department, I said that if I went into it I should like to carry out a plan I had already formed of going abroad to finish up a study of the London methods for city free delivery service, and the General replied that he would arrange that. He then said that from what he kept hearing he was afraid there was something very wrong in the Department I self; that if so he exp quarters.
I went to Washington on the night of the 2d of March,

On the 9th of March, after my appointment as Post-master-General, the President sent for me and brought master-General, the President sent for me and brought apthe subject of the 'Star Rouie' service. He said he was satisfied that there had been withit waste of the outble ninney and gross corraption; that while he did not wish to have mall facilities necessary to the welfare of any community curtailed, all unnecessary and sextravariant service must be relentlessly cut off; that the service should be regulated and conducted with strict regards to ictual public requirements and not with a view to serving private interests; that the proposed investrated must be aimed at a system and not at them, but that I the inquiry should disclose the fact that any person of crossons had been guilty of corruption or fraud that serson or those persons must be handed over to the Department of Justice. He instructed me to pursue this avealcation until there were no more facts to ascertain, and asked: "How do you propose to privated!" I replied back, which his approval, I should telegraph P. H. Woodward, of Connections, formerly Chief Special Acreat of the Post Office Department, formerly Chief Special Acreat of the Post Office Department, formerly Chief Special Acreat of the Post Office Department, for the Special Acreat of the Post Office Department, for the Special Acreat of the Post Office Department, for the Special Acreat of the Post Office Department, for the Special Acreat of the Post Office Department, for the Special Acreat of the Post Office Department, for the Special Acreat of the Post Office Department, for the Special Acreat of the Post Office Department, and readens unterfly, who, while in the Department, had rendered the southern of Washinston, and that it would place the devestigation in his hands. The President send that this met with his entire approval.

On my way back to the Department in the Sential March, when I asked into become my contents to accept the position of the seat place of the Acre. I notified the President of Mr. Woodward heavily also have been provided to the Star Route frauds. He accepted, accom up the subject of the *Star Route " service. He said he was satisfied that there had been wilful waste of the

valuable suggestions, and placing in my hands evidence of great importance bearing upon Star Route matters and methods.

With the imperfect instrumentalities [at hand and in the face of the most serious obstacles a plan of operations was adopted and the preliminary investigation was undertaken in carniest. All sources of information at command were made available. Steps were taken to authenticate specific cases of abuse, long suppressed reports of Inspectors on doubtful service were exhumed and consulted, and where the originals were not discoverable in the contract division of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General's office copies were procured from those who made them and inspection of the doubtful service by experienced and trustworthy agents of the Department was immediately ordered by telegraph. The state of affairs thus revealed was truly appalling. Affidavits of contractors, upon which increase of service and expedition were unlessitatingly ordered, were freely accepted when even the most superficial inquiry on the part of an Inspector procured at a small cost would have saved untold thousands to the Department. Inspectors designed by law to Jealously guard the interests of every branch of the service and advise the Postmaster-General of any abuses or fregularities which might at any time or in any place fall under their notice, were peremptorily forbidden to trench upon the "Star Route" domain by a power which appeared to be greater than that of the head of the Department, and whose unspoken word was obeyed as law.

This years and important service, stretching for thou-

a power which appeared to be greater than that of the lead of the Department, and whose unspoken word was obeyed as law.

This vist and important service, stretching for thousands of miles "cast, west, north and south " in regions of country infested by bands of hostile Indians or lesperate outlaws, and often accessible only by "back-beard" or on horseback, was relegated to the care of one man, borne upon the rolls of the Department as an Assistant Superintendent of Railway Mail Service, and who occupied a desk in the office of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General. Manifestly there was method in all this, the motive of which was not far to seek. Swift and sure came the conviction that the personnel of the Department and of some branches of the service was intensely hostile to the new order of things and must be parged. No sooner had this work begun than bitter and manignant attacks appeared in the columns of "Star Route" organs on the President, the Atorney-General, the Postmaster-General, and whoever else was suspected of a disposition to promote clean, honest and business-like methods. Swaras of contractors, their attorneys and beneficaries, raised a dealening clamor and mais common cause against the Administration.

"GO AHEAD REGARDLESS OF WHERE OR WHOM

"GO AHEAD REGARDLESS OF WHERE OR WHOM YOU HIT."

Early in April, tortified with facts and figures, labori-ously and carefully collated, Mr. Woodward and myself called on the President and exhibited a comparative statement of the most corruptly manipulated routes. He displayed great surprise, and wished to know if the figstatement of the most corruptly manipulated routes. He displayed great surprise, nad wished to know if the figures had been verified by the records. He also added that he had been providentially saved from falling into a trap which had evidently been set for him, and seemed to be contemplating some peril which he had escaped. He asked whether the papers had been shown to the Attorney-General. I replied no, when he requested me to call with that official and Mr. Woodward the next day. In conformity with his request we called the next afternoon and a long consultation ensured. In answer to my suggestion as to whether it would not be wiser to in stitute civil suits for the recovery of the money obtained through dishonest contracts rather than to commence criminal proceedings against the hopfurated parties, he said, "No." "One morant, Mr. President," said, the Attorney-General, "consider whether or no the Postmaster-General, into right. Ectore a final decision, remember that these proceedings may strike men in high places; that they may result in changing a Republican majority; that it may affect persons who ciaim that you are under personal obligations to them for services rendered during the bast campaign—and one person in particular who asserts that without his management you could not have been elected. Look these facts squarely in the face before taking a final stand, for nother the Postmaster-General nor myself will know friend or foe in this matter." The President waiked across the room, refereds a moment, and said: "No; I have sworn to execute the laws. Go ahead regardless of where or whom you bit. I direct you both not only to probe this slicer to the bottom, but to cut it out." This closed the conversation. Shortly after the conference above referred to exsensite Dorsey called on me, at the Arlington Hotel, and in the presence of Mr. Woodward, denomined Mr. Brady, the Second Assabata Postmaster-General, with great bitterness, and urged that he be immediately removed.

On the 19th of April Inspector Woodward addressed me a communication strongly urging that the interests of the pending investigation and of the Department demanded the retirement of Thomas J. Brady from the office of Fecond Assistant Postmaster-General. The same evening Woodward and myself called upon the President, to whom I referred the letter. He at once directed Brady's dismissal. I explained to the President's place was wanted his resignation was at the President's disposal; that my relations with the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, official and otherwise, had always been of a friendly character; that this was a most painful duty, and that I hoped he would allow me to ask for his resignation. He declined, and directed a letter prepared, which I signed, asking the President for Mr. Brady's instant removal. Early the next morning the President sent for me and said he had reflected on winst I had urged, and, realizing my emparrassment, was willing I should ask for Brady's resignation. I accordingly gave to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General the following letter:

April 20, 1881. On the 19th of April Inspector Woodward addressed

Postmaster-General the following letter:

Sir: I am directed by the President to request your resignation of the office of Secona Assistant Postmaster-General, to take effect immediately. Very respectfully. THOMAS I., JAMES, Postmaster-General, to take effect immediately. Very respectfully. THOMAS I., JAMES, Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Brady at once resigned. The position was subsequently filled by the appointment of Richard A. Elmer, of New-York. About this time Mr. Woodward recommended that Mr. Gibson, on account of his knowledge of the Star Roule cases and the immediate service he could render, should be retained by the Attorney-General. This was done. On the carnest appeal of Mr. Gibson, William A. Cook, esq., a member of the Washington Bar, who had had large experience in criminal trials, was also retained. I was credibly informed that Mr. Cook had been tendered a large fee by the defence, but had declined. Simultaneously with the consideration of the Star service, much attention was given to the steamboat service. A commission consisting of B. K. Sharretts, one of the bidest and most successful of the Inspectors, R. C. Jack on, Division Superintendent of the Kailway Mail Service, and Henry R. Gibson, Inspector, was sent to Memphia to investigate the river service converging at that point. Still another commission, consisting of John Jameson, Assistant Superintendent of Railway Mail Service; Timothy Griffith, Inspector, and L. M. Terrell. Division Superintendent Railway Mail Service, rendered by these gentlemen were of positive advantage to the Department.

FIEST RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION.

FIEST RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION. In order that the work of cutting down unnecessar and extravagant service might be intelligently per formed, and that a full and true understanding of the facts might be arrived at, a number of the oldest and facts might be arrived at, a number of the oldest and most experienced. Inspectors were called to Washington for consultation. Several of the alleged fraudulent contracts were assigned, and they were ordered to make a therough examination of each and to report exactly what they found. The Attorney-General, who was present, added that "an Inspector generally brought back what he was sent to get, but that in this case they were sent for no such purpose; that both the Postmaster-General and himself would prefer that the service be found necessary and the charges of corruption uniconnect; but what was most wanted were the facts just as they existed." The Inspectors left that night, and renewed the labors already well begun on many of the routes in question. abors already well begun on many of the routes in question.

The outcome is well known. Large and expensive in

The next day Reedell called upon the Attorney-General and made a similar statement to him. A day or sa the accounts, which would verify what he had alleged, and walch was in Dorsey's office in the Boreel Building. The next morning I was not at Jersey City by Postmaster Pearsen, of New-Yark, and inspector Newcomb. I requested Newcomb to "shadow" Rerdell. I left New-York on my return that afternoon by the 3:40 train. Berdell came back in the same car with me. He said he had the ledger, and showed me a puckage wrapped up in a newspaper which contained it; that he had not Dorsey, and had been charged by him with treachery; that he advised him to become a witness for the Government, and that after a stormy scene he left. When we arrived at Trenton the conductor came in with a couple of felegrams, which he handed to Reviell. Shortly afterward Rerdell gave them to me. The first one was a request from Dorsey for him to leave the train at Philadelphia and return to New-York; the next was a piteous appeal, on account of Dorsey's wife and children, to come back—that they must not quarrel. These dispatches were either signed Dorsey or S. W. Dorsey. Rerdell added that he was not going back; he was ticketed through, and was going through. He came to Washington with me; as he said there was a member of the Star Route combination watching him, our conversation was limited. The report of Inspector Newcomb confirmed Rerdell's statement as to the places he visited in New-York.

A few days later on ex-Senator Spencer reported that

Route combination watching him, our conversation was limited. The report of Inspector Newcomb confirmed Rerdell's statement as to the places he visited in Now-York.

A few days later on ex-Senator Spencer reported that about 1 p. m. of Sunday, the 12th of Jane, while he was conversing in his room at the Everett House, New-York City, with the Hon. S. B. Elkins, of New-Mexico, Stephen W. Dorsey came in unannousced; that he (Dorsey) was terribly demoralized, smoked incessantly, and drank deeply; that he sold his clerk (Rerdell) had "squeaded" and betrayed him, and had shown his papers to the Posturaster-General and the Attorney-General and other; that he shegged them both to help him, and-made the most abject apologies for harsh things said of them in the past.

According to Mr. Spencer, Dorsey called at the Everett House again on Thursday evening, the 16th of June, but was then in a state of great exhibitation, asserting that everything was all right after all. Subsequently he exhibited to Mr. Spencer a long affidavit of Rerdell's in which he recanted the statement previously made to Mr. Dorsey, explained that James W. Bosler, of Pennaylvania, had been on to Washington, gotten hold of Rerdell, had sait up all night with him, and extored from him the affidavit in question.

On the last Monday of June I returned with President Garfield from Elberan to Washington. In the cau, between Baltimore and Washington, he showed me a copy of the National Republican containing a bitter personal natack on him. He asked why Messrs, Cook and Gibson had been so slow, and requested me to see the Attorney-General and call at the Executive Mansion with him that evening. On Inquiry I found that that official was out of town and so advised the President. On Wednesday he telegraphed me that if the Attorney-General was not in the city to bring up Mr. Cook. In the evening Mr. Cook, Mr. Woodward and myself went to the White House. As we entered the attendant said: "Go right up-stairs to the Cabinet Room, the President. The wood was a time

ENLISTING THE SERVICE OF LESSER OFFENDERS, During June, July and August Heked Inspectors coninned their labors on the frontier. Early in August, from information of a creditable nature, I became satisfied that Thomas A. MacDevitt, of Philadelphia, if he would tell what he knew, might be made a valuable witness for the Government. I accordingly directed Inspector Woodward to go to Philadelphia and interview into. Mr. MacDevitt was not in the city, but a week later he came to Washington and saw Mr. Woodward. I let the known that wherever the ends of justice would be served by numer offenders telling the whole truth I would accept and act upon any recommendations which Mr. Woodward night make. I regarded it as important that the Government should callst in its interest those of the lesser offenders whose services would be useful. MacDevitt's first statement was not satisfactory to the Attorney-General. A statement made a few days her was accepted. This evidence was regarded as valuable against the salabury combination.

Toward the close of August, at a meeting at the house phia, if he would tell what he knew, might be made a valua-

was accepted. This evidence was regarded as valuable against the Salisbury combination.

Toward the close of August, at a meeting at the house of the Attorney-General, at which Messes. Woodward, Cook and Gibson were also present, the question of additional counsel was discussed. The Attorney-General said he had concluded to retain the Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster, and that he would retain any other person whom I would suggest. I asked that the Hon. George Bibs. ex-United States Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, he retained. This was done.

The Inspector's reports on Star Routes were examined by Messes. Woodward, Gibson and Lyman as fast as they were received, and orders reducing the service were at

once issued. The amount of the reductions by mouths was as follows: July, 1881, \$384,397; August, \$122,647; September, \$111,056; October, \$83,451; November, \$145,527; December, \$210,831.

The total amount of the reductions of Star and steamboat service from March 1, 1881, to December 31, 1881, was \$2,004,550. My connection with the Department closed on the 5th of January, 1882. It is proper that I should bear witness to the fidelity, energy and intelligence with which I was supported by Inspector Woodward, Chief Clerk Van Wormer, Chief Clerk Lyman, and by Second Assistant Postmaster-General Elmer. Without their earnest co-operation this great work, which placed the Department on a paying basis, and paved the way for cheaper postage, could not have been performed. And so theroughly and justly was their labor done that this great reduction was accomplished with very little friction, most of the complaints reaching the Department being evidently manufactured in the interest of the contractors. It is perhaps not improper for me to add that Mr. Blas's action seemed to mot fully vindicate my choice in his selection.

In canclusion, I desire to say to the committee that I gladly avail myself of the opportunity afforded by their summons to present to them, and to the public this statement of the essential facts of my connection with the Star Koute proceedings. I deem it due to the truth of history and a matter of justice to myself and still more of justice to the whole affair was honorable and contragous in a high degree, and was inspired by a lofty sense of the duties of his office. If he had taken a lower view of his obligations as Chief Magistrate and as an honest man, it is my firm belief that be would not have field was in consequence of Star Route matters?"

"I don't say that," replied the winess. "I mean, judging from the clamor of the people, and the clippings found in the assassin's pocket, that Guicean's head was turned by these things."

In answer to a question, the witness said the Inspectiors were also sen

EX-ATTORNEY-GENERAL MCVEAGH'S TESTI-

MONY. Ex-Attorney General MacVengh testified that the first information he had relative to the proposed Star Route investigation was when he was advised by the President to consult with the Postmaster-General. He said that his judgment then was that it would be best to secure facts on which an investigation could be based. He examined papers in the Post Office Department, and found that on one route in Nevada and Arizona, on which a resident had carried the mails for \$6,000 annually, John W. Dor, sey, of Vermont, agreed to earry them for \$3,000. On fur-ther investigation he found that the mails were delivered duly instead of weekly, that, \$52,000 was paid for the same, that the work had been sub-let and performed for same, that the work had been sub-let and performed for \$28,000.

Mr. Mac Veagh also found that when a committee of the matter, there

\$25,000. Mr. Mac Veagh also found that when a committee of Congress was appointed to investigate the matter, there was an entire wiping out of all that had been done, and the original contract of \$3,000 for weekly service was recognized. Afterward a contract for service three times a week at \$22,000 was recognized. Sub-contractors, the witness said, did the work for \$12,000. Other examinations convinced Mr. MacVeagh that there had been a "gigantic robbery of the public Treasury, unless ordinary indications were at fault." This had been brought about by the loose way of doing business in the contract department of the Post-Office Department. The witness found that the Government dat not have the slightest protection in certain cases. In consequence of the convictions of Mr. MacVeagh that irregularities existed, inspectors were selected and ordered "to go and ascertain the exact facts." On the records in the department and on the reports of the inspectors, the Government's officials relied for the evidence in the Star Route prosecutions.

THE ASSASSINATION OF GARTIELD.

THE ASSASSINATION OF GARFIELD.

Mr. MacVeagh corroborated the testimony of Mr.

James relative to the appointment of Messrs Gibson and Cook to assist Mr. Woodward. "There was nothing else in these matters," the witness said. "till the wounding of the President. I was with him until his death at of the President. I was with him until his death at Liberon. It was newspaper comment that I was the gloomy member of the Cabinet. It was my misfortune to think each day that the President was much nearer has grave than he was, and I only regarded it as a little time till my daties in office would cease. I felt that it was undestrable and from my standpoint grossly improper to complicate the Star Route cases by any act that I could avoid when I knew I was not responsible for the final conduct of the cases. I desired to do nothing to complicate the President who would succeed Treaslant Garfield, and I wished my successor to go in as little embarrassed as possible.

"Shortly before the Président died it was felt by all the gentlemen having in charge the Star Route matter, that

"Shortly before the President died it was felt by all the gentlemen having in charace the Star Route matter that something ought to be done to select counsel. They knew that prominent counsel had been engaged on the other side. I proposed to ask Mr. Brewster. I thought then, and I still think, that it was our duty to select a member of the profession who held corbidal political relations with Mr. Arthar. I knew that Mr. Brewster sustained those relations, He possessed the necessary qualities to conduct the cases. I invited Mr. Brewster, and, Mr. James invited Mr. Bilss, This was done a few days before the President died. Immediately upon the accession of Mr. Arthar, I told him that my conviction of public duty made tunbecoming for me to remain, and injurious to the public interest. But I was willing to do anything m my power to refleve him of embarrassment, and said that I would remain thirty or sixty days, if necessary, so that he might have time to select my successor.

"On my return from the funeral the President asked that I sariff by all roads. The bonded debt of the courtry that my leaving the Cabinet was on been increased \$930,000 during my own account. This I did through the Associated Press, Subsequently the President asked me if I would not reconsider the matter, and I said not. I was convinced that my usefulness was ended and that my remaining would be injurious to the public interest. I said a second time through the Associated Press that it was my determination to withdraw, and I sgalb gave my reasons. On November 14 I turned over my office to the Solicitor-General

be done. The President expressed a desire that I remain and continue responsible for the proceeding, first, as Attorney-General, and subsequently as leading feomost for the Government. After my announcement of the position I occupied, which was read to the President, he asked me to allow the matter to rest till his return from Yorktown. On his return he said that he had selected my successor, whose name he was kind enough to give me, but some difficulty had occurred in communicating with him. At a subsequent interview, the President said that he had changed his mind and had decided to ask another gentleman to take the place, for some months at least. His name was to go to the Senate with the name of the Secretary of the Treasury. Accordingly, with the President's authority. I fixed a day for leaving for my home in Philadelphia, While there, I received a message from his private secretary, asking me to meet the President at the depot as the limited express passed through. I did so and talked with the President on the car steps. The interview was short. He asked me to reconsider the question of taking the Star Route cases. I successed that we could not take on the steps of a car, and said that I would see him in New-York. I went there, and he said that I ought to continue to bear the responsibility of those cases. I explained that it had never entered my mind that I was to prosecute them in person. The reason was apparent why it would be fatal, if I took the responsibility of the cases. Shortly after this I resigned my office, leaving Mr. Phillips, Solicitor-General, in charge."

Mr. MacVergh will continue his testimony to-morrow,

General, in charge."

Mr. MacVeagh will continue his testimony to-merrow, and will probably be followed by ex-Senator Spencer.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

THE FAR-WESTERN RATE WAR. HOW THE SITUATION AMONG THE ROADS DOING

COLORADO BUSINESS STANDS. At the offices of the Western railroads in this city no official advices have yet been received of the heavy reduction in Colorado freight rates by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rallroad announced by telegraph yesterday. Rates remain at the figures fixed in the latter part of February, which were So cents under the old rates from Chicago to Denver on first-class freight. But it is acknowledged that the situation in the West is seriously disturbed and surprise would not be caused by any further reduction of rates. The feeling of hostility between the Union Pacific and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé is very bitter. The two roads last named are the Eastern connections of the Denver and Rio Grande, the Union Pacific's close competitor on Utah and Colorado business. The Union Pacific represents the Western Trunk Line Association, which includes in addition the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Chicago and Northwestern, the Missouri Paand the Wabash, It is an extension of the tripstrite agreement originally formed in December last between the Union Pacific, the Rock Island and the St. Paul. Commissioner Vining has charge of the pool affairs. The association represents the through routes from Chicago and St. Louis to Ogden and Denver in opposition to the Burlington road and the Atchison, Topoka and Santa Fe, which work from Chicago and St. Louis to Denver and Ogden by connection over the Denver and Rio Grande.

The origin of the present trouble over Colorado business a shrouled in much doubt.

The origin of the present trouble over Colorado business is shrouded in much doubt. It was announced that when the Utah pool had been formed on business between the Missourl River and Utah competitive points, some weeks ugo, an agreement on Colorado in the latter pool than the Eastern managers here say they know about. The first reduction in Colorado rates, made by order of Commissioner Vining, of the Western Trank Line Association, on February 29, was ordered on the plea that the St. Louis and San Francisco road was cutting rates over the Atchison, Topeka and Sania Fé to the detriment of the Union Pacific and its Iowa and Missouri alles. The San Francisco road has only a short branch which connects it with the Atchison line, and it is intimated that the larger road is a secret party to the former's cuts. Hallroad men say that Commissioner Vining is a trucclear person, quick to retailate upon a road that opposes him. The secret of the war is thought to lie in the discontent with which the Union Pacific sees the business done by the Denver and the Burimston roads since the construction of their independent lines respectively to Sait Lake City and to Denver. Rates from Chicago to Denver are now \$2.37 acainst \$3.24 per 100 pounds on first-class freigni, and if the reduction telegraphed from St. Louis is official it lowers the rate further to \$1.47.

DIVIDING THE IMMIGRANT TRAFFIC, The condition on which the New-York, West Shore and Buffalo Railroad cutered the trunk line immigrant pool and agreed to discontinue the sale of immigrant pool and agreed to discontinue the sale of immigrant tickets outside of Castle Garden was the granting of a percentage of 13 per cent of the immigrant business. Commissioner Fink's duty will be to shave off the

percentages of the other roads so as to make up West Shore's amount. The Delaware, Lackawanna and West ern's proportion will remain at 13 per cent. The per em's proportion will remain at 13 per cent. The per centages of the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohia are 18 and 642 per cent respectively; and railroad men doubt whether these roads will submit to any reduction. The reason alleged is that these two roads have man-tained immigrant rates better than their rivals. With these figures kept infact, only 4642 per cent of the total business will be left to divide between the New-York Central and the Eric roads.

TIME FOR BUILDING THE CABLE ROADS. WHAT A STATIONARY ENGINE CAN DO-NUMBER OF CAR HORSES IN THE CITY.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday determined that the various cable roads must be con-structed within the times set forth below: Boute No. 1. two years; No. 2, three years; No. 3, three years; No. 4, two years; No. 5, three years; No. 6, three years; No. 7, three years; No. 8, three years; No. 9, two years; No. 10, two years; No. 11, two years; No. 12, two years; No. 13, four years; No. 14, four years; No. 15, three years; No. 16, three years; No. 17, five years; No. 18, five years; No. 19, five years; No. 20, five years; No. 21, five years; No. 22, five years; No. 23, five years No. 24, five years; No. 25, three years; No. 26, four years No. 27, four years; No 28, three years; and No. 29, four

A statement prepared by the National Cable Railway Company shows that in Chicago there is a double-track road of about ten miles in length. One 375 horse-power engine is all that is required to operate it. This engine does the work of nearly 2,000 horses. The saving effected on a road like the Third Avenue railroad, if operated by on a road like the Third Avenue railroad, if operated by cable, it is estimated would be about \$1,000 a day. It is understood that the New York Cable Railway Company, when in operation, will use only one engine for all routes below Fourteenthest, and probably only two for the routes, including cross-town roads above Fourteenthest. It is estimated that an engine of 2,400 horse power could move all the horse-cars at present in use in this city. The estimated cost of feeding a horse is \$180 a year exclusive of other expenses; the cost of fact for running the Cheago engine is said to be \$25 a day.

The number of horses employed by the street railways in this city at present is as follows: Seventh Avenue, 1,195; Central Cross-town, 221; Belt Line, 1,170; Christopher and Tenth Street, 282; Dry Dock and East Broadway, 1,031; Eighth Avenue, 1,160; Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry, 476; Harlem Bridge and Fordham, 225; Houston and West Street, 328; Fourth Avenue, 1,159; Ninth Avenue, 230; Second Avenue, 1,478; Sixth Avenue, 1,296; South Ferry, 44; Twenty-thira Street, 665; Third Avenue, 1,937; total, 12,917.

THE RATE DISTURBANCES AT ST. LOUIS. The cutting of East-bound freight rates out of

St. Louis is exciting more concern at Commissione Fink's office than the disturbances of other Western points. The pool officers, however, profess to be hopeful of a peaceable settlement. The trouble has arisen over the large proportion of the East-bound business out of St Louis secured by the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis line. Since the Vanderbilt roads began in last November to regain the business they lost last summer, doing so, as they asserted, by meeting the cuts made by their competitors, the South-western traffic has been steadily favorable to the Cleveland line. Complaints have poured to the Cleveland line. Complaints have poured into Mr. Fink's office against that road, although its officers denied that they were not maintaining the fariff. They have ascribed their large proportion of the business to the fact that their road was less cripided by the Western floods than were the others. The Ohio and Mississippi road, however, has informed Mr. Fink that it could not be held longer to tariff rates if the Cleveland line continued to take the lion's share of the St. Louis business. Whether it has actively met the Cleveland road's rates cannot be learned here. The officers of the Pennsylvania road are known to feel bitterly over the continued deficiency of their Western connections in the Chicago and St Louis pools.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BEE LINE.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS-FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE ROAD. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CLEVELAND, March 5 .- The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad was held here to-day. President Devereux's annual report of the Board of Directors was read which showed the total earnings of the road to have been \$1.343,604 04 the expenses \$3,677,-870 32, leaving the net earnings for the year \$604,733 69. The amount of tonnage transported and the revenue derived therefrom fell short of the results in former years. The first half of the year the business had been largely in excess of the figures of any like period in the road's history, but a set back came in the autumn. The failure of staple crops told against the freight revenue, then again the railway traffle, and in consequence saw business surrendered for a considerable time through a one-sided observance of tariff. The result of such rate-cutting was a disregard of tariff, the result of and tariff by all roads. The bonded debt of the company had been increased \$930,000 during the year. The increase is the result of expend-tures made in improving the road generally expend-

one year, and 50 per cent of the remissions of the sand collections.

DORSEY'S APPEAL TO BERDELL.

e next day Ecrecit called upon the Attorney-Genand made a shallar statement to him. A day or salafter I met Ecrelell on the night train for New
. He told made was going over for the ledger of the called upon the distriction of the public interest. I said a second time that it was my determination to withdraw, and I again gave my reasons. On November 14 I incread over my office to the Schichtor-General and been prepared, amounting to \$12,000,000.

"I had several conferences with President Arthur as to the general subject of the prospection of Star Economy which would refire all outstanding mortgages and leave about \$4,500,000 as a provision for the cases, giving my own views as to what was necessary to be done. The President expressed a desire that I remain and continue the cases, and the Cincinnati and Spring-field reflections.

A new general mortgage of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railrond with which would refire all outstanding mortgages and second time. The cleveland, the continue of the properties of the cleveland, columbus, Cincinnati and Spring-field reflections.

A new general mortgage of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Spring-field reflections.

A new general mortgage of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Spring-field reflections.

A new general mortgage of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Spring-field reflections.

A new general mortgage of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Spring-field reflections.

A new general mortgage of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Spring-field reflections. a resolution asking that the net caraings be divided among the stockholders by way of dividends every year and that the money needed for improving the road should be taken from the capital stock. E. I. Baldwin was the only man who voted affirmatively, but as he represented insum-erable shares by proxy and no others voted, they were received. The terms of the following-named directors having expired they were renominated, there being but one ticket in the field: J. H. Devereux, S. Burke, James Bartlett and T. P. Handy. Of the 150,000 shares 126,000 were voted and the directors above named were re-elected.

000 were voted and the directors above named were re-elected.

None of the Vanderbilts was present, their votes and graxies being east by President Devereux, who voted 90,000 shares. There were east in Mr. Vanderbilt's own name 15,300 shares, Cornelius Vanderbilt, 100, Augustus Schell, 100, J. H. Ratter. 100. Samuel Barton cast a large block of stock, and the total amount in the name the of Vanderbilts shows that the railway magnate has not dis-posed of any of his stock, E. I. Baldwin east the 34,000 votes for the English trust fund, as he did last year.

UNION PACIFIC ANNUAL MEETING. Boston, March 5 .- For the first time in sev eral years the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company met to-day in this city. The meeting was large, and a change of quarters became necessary. The by-laws were changed so as to have annual meetings come the fourth Wednesday of March hereafter. The following directors were elected: Sidney Dillon, New-York; Elisha Atkins, F. Gordon Dexter, Frederick S. Ames, Charles Francis Adams, jr., Ezra H. Baker, Boston : S. H. H. Clark, Omaha : Grenville M. Dodge, Counell Bluffs; David Dows, Jay Gould. Andrew H. Green, Russel Sage, New-York; John Sharp, Salt Lake City; Hugh Riddle, Chicago; James A. Rumrillé, Springfield, the last two named in place of Augustus Scheil and Solon

Each of the newly-elected directors received 408,585 votes, except Jay Gould, who received 408,527. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 408,580 in favor; amendment was adopted by a vote of 408,580 in favor; none against. The directors this afternoon organized by the election of hast year's officers, as follows: Sidney Dillon, New-York, president; Elisha Atkins, Boston, vice-president; Henry McFarland, Boston, secretary and treasurer; Oliver W. Mink, Boston, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer in New-York. The usual dividend of 12 per cent for the quarter was declared.

A motion made by Mr. Stone was adopted, instructing the directors to cause copies of the report of the Government Directors for 1884 of the Union Pacific Road to the Secretary of the Interfor to be printed and distributed to the stockholders.

During the coming year, and under the new board of directors, the operation of the road is, it is stated on good authority, to be divided mits four departments. Mr. Ames is to have charge of one, Mr. Clark of another, while the heads of the other two are not yet named. This plan is said to have originated with Mr. Gould.

PRECAUTIONS AT NEW-HAVEN.

1BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. NEW-HAVEN, March 5,-The officials of the ouselidated road have decided to introduce an electric block signal system on the deep winding cut by which all trains on the road enter and leave this city. This cut is considered the most dangerous on the road.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE. MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., March 5 .- The jury investigating the death of Michael Cadden, who was killed on the Reading road, after being put off a passenger train, has found the company responsible on account of the gross negligence and hasty action of its employe, of the gross negligence and masty action of the employed.
Conductor Charles Kocher, in putting Cadden off the
train on a dark night, and in an intexteated condition,
and while a controversy was pending concerning the
payment of his fare by another passenger, and while he
payment of his fare by another passenger, and while he
payment of his fare by another passenger, and while he
payment of the fare in his
hands. An action for damages will follow.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—In the House to-day Mr.

Ellis reported a bill to repeal Section 22 of the act incorporating the Toxas Pacific Paliroad Company and to declare a forfeithire of the land grant thereis made: House calendar.

Washington, March 5.-The Senate Committee on Public Lands this afternoon ordered a favorable report upon the House bill declaring a forfeiture of the lands granted o the Texas Pacific Ralirond Company in New Mexico, Arizona and California, and restoring them to the pubbe

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The House Committee on Publie Lands agreed this morning to report favorably to the House the bill introduced by Mr. Payson to declare for feited the Ontonagon and Brule River Railroad Company land grant, stripped of the section providing for the coa